# Alexandria DAILY Gazette, Commercial & Political.

VOL IX.] THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1809. [No. 2491.


## Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
*WILL BE SOLD*
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.

*A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.*

Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation the prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

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LANDING,
*From schr. Federalist, capt. Gunnison,*
30 boxes mould CANDLES
10 hhds. dry COD FISH
3 do. N. E. RUM
25 bls. MACKEREL
100 bushels SALT
60 do. POTATOES
*FOR SALE BY*
John G. Ladd.

April 19

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Just Published,
*BY COTTOM AND STEWART,*
And for sale at their Store,
*(Price One Dollar)*
The Exile of Erin.
A NOVEL.
By Mrs. *Plunkett*—late Miss Gunning.
January 6.

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Joseph Mandeville,
CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS,
*Has Received,*
100 half boxes Rousett's CIGARS, warranted of the veryfirst quality and full contents.
Real Maccouba Snuff,
Rappee do Coarse and Fine,
20 boxes fresh MUSTARD,
20 Philadelphia CHOCOLATE, 1s and 2d quality.
——HE HAS ALSO,
A General Assortment as usual, of good WINES, LIQUORS, and GROCERIES, for sale.
December 21.

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Elastic Three-slit Metallic Pens.
*Price One Dollar—*
Just received by ROBERT GRAY.
ALSO,
*A general assortment of*
Lee's Patent Family Medicines,
*AND*
Dr. Rogers' Vegitable Pulmonic Detergent.
March 17.

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Cottom and Stewart
*Have just published their*
ALMANAC for 1809.
Containing a great deal of useful and entertaining matter. For sale by the thousand gross, or single one.

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FRESH FRUIT.
*The subscriber has just received and offers for sale,*
Malaga Raisins in kegs,
Muscatel and Bloom Raisins in boxes.
*ALSO,*
36 bags and 12 barrels Coffee.
*James Patton.*
April 19. d

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*A Mulatto Boy for Sale.*
FOR SALE,
A likely smart MULATTO BOY, fourteen years of age. Price *Three Hundred Dollars.* Apply to the Printer.
February 2.

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Public Sale.
Pursuant to a decretal order of the Chancery District Court of Williamsburg, will be offered for sale, on the 4th Monday in May next, at Westmoreland Court House, being court day—
That very valuable FARM,
situated on Nomony river, in the county of Westmoreland, the property of *John Mathews*, late of said county, containing 643 acres. A credit of twelve months will be given, the purchaser executing to the commissioners acting under the aforesaid order, bond with approved security, and a deed of trust on the land to secure the payment of the purchase money according to the terms of the decree.
March 30. d6w

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NOTICE.
ON the 6th inst. I passed to *James Dunlap*, three notes of that date, drawn in his favor and subscribed by me—One of which is payable at 12, one at 18, and one at 24 months after date, for $ 698 31 each, which notes (by agreement legally executed) are not to be paid until certain stipulations contained in said agreement, are complied with on the part of said *Dunlap*.——All manner of persons are therefore cautioned against taking all or any of said notes, until the stipulations in said agreement are complied with, without which they will not be paid.
Thomas Irwin.
May 15. d6t

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Public Sale,
*ON SATURDAY the 20th instant, will be sold at the Coffee House, at 1 o'clock,*
LOTS Number 14 and 15, on Stump Hill, containing 11 acres—a House and Lot of Ground, near the old turnpike gate, and two Silver Watches, the property of the late William Wighams.
P. G. Marsteller, V. M.
May 15.

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MILITARY LANDS.
FOR SALE,
*Or will be exchanged for Property in Alexandria or its vicinity,*
A Warrant for 696 acres of Land,
Granted by the state of Virginia for Military services during the revolutionary war. This land lies in the state of Ohio, and is said to be amongst the best in the state. It will be sold a great bargain. Apply to
John Longden.
May 13.

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PUBLIC SALE.
Under the authority of a deed of trust from *Davis Bowie* for the security of Joseph Mandeville, the subscriber will offer at public sale, for *ready money*, the 5th day of June next, between the hours of twelve and and two o'clock, at the coffee-house in Alexandria—
A piece or parcel of Ground,
with the improvements thereupon, situate on the south side of Prince-street, between Alfred and Columbus streets, marked No. 10. And also, a Ground-Rent secured on the adjoining lot, No. 11, of fifteen shillings and ten-pence per annum.
George Youngs, *Truftee.*
May 13. d20t

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THE STAGES.
I WISH to dispose of both the accommodation and mail lines of stages, between Alexandria and Dumfries; together with the contract for carrying the mail between those places, which has yet 16 months to run. They will be sold, if desired, an accommodating time, by the payment being satisfactorily secured.
N. ELLICOTT.
May 12.

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*MRS. WALKER,*
HAVING removed to the house in King-street, adjoining Mr. *Kincaid's*, informs her friends and the public, that she has just received from New-York, a quantity of
Split-straw Bonnets,
*Of the newest fashion,*
Which, with a general assortment of MILLINERY, she offers for sale on reasonable terms.
May 11. 6t

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Wanted to Hire,
A smart active *WAITER*—to one that can come well recommended for his honesty and sobriety, liberal wages will be given by
Alexander Gordon,
Washington tavern.
April 26.

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WANTED TO HIRE,
An active, well disposed BOY, of color, about 15 years of age.
*Apply to the Printer.*
March 20. d

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*One Dollar* Reward.
RAN AWAY, from the subscriber, an apprentice boy, named *Jacob Merchener*. All persons are forewarned against harboring the said boy.
Matthew Sexsmith.
April 2—May 16. 3t*

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Advertisement.
IN the fall of 1807, I received a TRUNK of WEARING APPAREL, consigned to my care by Thomas Irwin, of *Bordeaux* and addressed to SAMUEL IRWIN, who is hereby requested to call for the same.
E. Janney.
5th mo. 16. d3w

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☞ *Removal.*
JOHN KNIGHT,
*Saddler, Cap and Harness-maker,*
RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and Customers that he has removed his shop from Royal-street to King-street, nearly opposite Philip Triplett's flour store, where he will keep on hand a constant supply of the best SADDLES, BRIDLES and HARNESS, and will pay the strictest attention to orders for any articles in his line.
May 16. d6teo6t

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JAMES BACON
Begs leave to inform his former customers and friends, that he has
*Recommenced the Grocery Business,*
At his Store on King near Washington-street.
*WHERE HE OFFERS FOR SALE,*
A well chosen assortment of goods, in that line,
*Warranted genuine, particularly his*
TEAS, WINES & LIQUORS,
Which are of a superior quality—He will dispose of each and every article on the most moderate terms.
May 2. dtf.

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Black River Lottery,
NO. 2.
*State of the wheel at the close of the nineteenth day's drawing.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | prize of | | $20,000 |
| 2 | do. of | | 10,000 |
| 2 | do. of | | 5,000 |
| 1 | do. of | | 2,000 |
| 3 | do. of | | 1,000 |
| 9 | do. of | | 500 |
| 23 | do. of | | 200 |
| 71 | do. of | | 100 |
| 90 | do. of | | 50 |
| 246 | do. of | | 20 |
| 6842 | do. of | | 10 |

Yesterday the 15th instant, and the 20th day of drawing, the first drawn number was a prize of 1000 dollars—and on Monday next, which will be the 25th day of drawing, the first drawn number will be a prize of 5000 dollars.
Warranted undrawn tickets or cash given for prizes as soon as drawn. Present price of Tickets $9 50—on Saturday they will be advanced to $ 10.
For Sale by
Robert Gray,
May 16.

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CATALOGUE OF PLAYS,
FOR SALE BY
*ROBERT GRAY.*
THE ROBBERS, Forty Thieves, Jew of Mogadore, Heir at Law, Robbin Hood, Love Laughs at Locksmiths, Of Age To-morrow, Fortress of Sorrento, Chrononhotonthologos, Indian Princess, Critic, Fox Chase, Blue Beard, Lock and Key, Darby's Return What a Blunder, Wanderer, Stranger, Blind Boy, Deserter, Jew, Point of Honor, Mermaid, School for Scandal, Trust, Castle Spectre, Town and Country, Voice of Nature, He Would if He Could, Tears and Smiles, Adrian and Orilla, Farm House, Who's the Dupe, Trip to Scarborough, Whistle for it, Fortune's Frolic, Begone Dull Care, Adelgitha, World, How to grow Rich, Man of Fortitude.
*ALSO,*
The Military Mentor, being a series of letters recently written from a general officer to his son—2 vols. boards price $2.
Crabbe's Poems, highly spoken of by the British Reviews as a work of the first merit—price, bound, $1.
March 29.

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THE SUBSCRIBER
Begs leave to return his thanks to the public for past favors, and to inform them that he has just received from Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of the most
*Fashionable Ladies' & Gentlemens'*
SHOES,
Which he will sell on the lowest terms for cash.
Thos. M. Davis.
*N. B.* Gentlemens' Boots and Shoes of every description made at his shop on the shortest notice.
May 8 d

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FOR SALE,
*If applied for within four days,*

THE GOOD BRIG
MINERVA,
J. Matthews, Master;
Between two and three years old, will carry 1700 barrels.
*Enquire of the Printer.*
☞ 800 barrels will be taken on freight for BOSTON, if offered in six days. Enquire as above.
May 13. dtf

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For BOSTON,

The Schooner
M. WALLESTON,
R. B. Hall, Master;
Will sail in four days. For freight of 400 barrels, apply to
Lawrason and Fowle.
*Who have Just Received,*
A few bolts Russia and Ravens Duck, of a superior quality.
3 bales Burboon Gurrahs.
May 16. 3t

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FOR SALE,
A quantity of nice clean washed WOOL. Apply to
Jacob Heineman.
West End.
May 17. 3t

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☞ FISH.
Eight hundred barrels *inspected SHAD* and *HERRINGS*, for sale by
Joseph H. Mandeville.
About one hundred barrels of the above put up with particular care for private families.
May 17. d1w

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Just Received
*FOR SALE BY R. GRAY,*
A few copies of the works of
FISHER AMES,
Compiled by a number of his friends—to which are prefixed notices of his life and character. Price $ 3 50 in boards.
May 17.

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NOTICE.
THE Creditors of *Davis Bowie* are requested to meet at the tavern of John Hodgkins on *Tuseday the 30th inst.* between the hours of 9 and 12, with their claims properly attested.
Davis Bowie.
*May 15.* d3t.

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Just Received,
DR. REE'S CYCLOPÆDIA, No. 19.
The AMERICAN ARTILLERIST, No. 5, which completes the work.
THE AMERICAN REGISTER, vol. 3.
And a few copies of *The Power of Religion on the Mind*, by Lindley Murray.
FOR SALE BY
R. Gray,
*Who has on hand*, a large stock of WRITING PAPER AND SCHOOL BOOKS.
*N. B.* Country merchants and others who purchase to a considerable amount will be supplied at the *lowest* prices for cash.
R. G.
April 15

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R. C. SKINNER,
*SURGEON DENTIST, &c.*
RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Alexandria and its vicinity, that his concerns at Washington requiring his continuance at or near that city until the next session of Congress, proposes to attend to his professional business in this town until the 20th of May. The superior manner in which he inserts Teeth in the human head, their perfect natural appearance, and the ease his operations are invariably performed in, are objects worthy the attention of those persons who have been so unfortunate as to lose their front teeth. To those persons whose teeth are partially decayed, or are covered with the sceptic acid, or tartar, he will only observe that immediate relief may be obtained, and their teeth preserved, [free from pain] during life. His regular apprenticeship, long practice, and superior recommendations, (it is presumed) will entitle him to the confidence of those that require his assistance.
Dr. Skinner may be consulted any hour at Mrs. *Milburn's*, sign of the Golden Ball, Union-street.
May 9.

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☞ Printing in its various branches executed with accuracy and dispatch.

*Alexandria Daily Gazette,*
COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
*Royal-street, Alexandria.*

*Daily Gazette, 6 Dollars per annum.*
*Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.*

FROM THE BOSTON REPERTORY.

## CANDID REFLECTIONS

*On the important event, which has brightened the prospects of United America and evinced a change in her national policy.*

AT a time when the federalists seriously rejoice in an important measure of the national executive and when the democratic party, with some exceptions, profess the same sentiment, it may be seasonable, and perhaps candidly received, to offer some retrospective remarks on our public affairs.

There is not an individual in the United States more solicitous to maintain the honor of the American government than ourselves. But we know that in the present enlightened state of society, it cannot be done by imposition or hypocricy, nor maintained on false grounds. Mr. Madison has done well; we feel a sincere pleasure in ascribing to him the praise he deserves, but we can neither forget nor justify the errors which have retarded the happy event now announced to this time, and subjected our country to unprecedented distress, with the total and irrevocable sacrifice of many millions of property.

As the whole history of our collisions and our negociations with Great Britain, is before the American public, and before the world, that contracted and malignant spirit which seizes the present occasion, as affording grounds for triumph and exultation, not only tends to sour the minds of those, whose friendship Mr. Madison appears willing to cultivate, but must actually reflect disgrace on the American character, for it is unfounded—G. Britain has in an eminent degree displayed that conciliatory spirit, which we have uniformly attributed to her councils: she has relinquished ground which she might in justice, held forever, for the sake of an accommodation. Our government has receded from the absurd ground it had taken, and in so doing deserves the praise of every American citizen and the respect of the world.

That this is the true state of the case, will inevitably follow from a review of facts.—We ought not to admit an obvious truth with reluctance, particularly as a return to rectitude reflects glory on a nation as much as on an individual. To personify the American government, it may say,

"——— I do not shame
To tell you what I was, since my conversion,
So sweetly tastes, being the thing I am."

The mere satisfaction of shewing the supporters of Mr. Jefferson and his wretched policy, that the glory they claim from his measures, is ridiculous, would not be worth our attention. Little, fretful, and malicious minds, must develope—they cannot be persuaded to conceal their weakness nor their vices. We expect them to follow their nature, and the present occasion will give them ample scope. But while this is no motive to animadversion on the past, we conceive it now a duty to assist the public mind in obtaining the only good we can derive from Mr. Jefferson's policy, which has been prolific in incalculable evil. He has given politicians a lesson which if properly improved, may be a lasting security, in the management of our national concerns, against ever falling into similar embarrassments, or our ever experiencing similar calamities.

To prevent all cavils, to silence all the frothy boastings of a party who wish to make this country forget its sufferings by a delusive appearance of complete triumph, let us look back to the pretended causes of the several impolitic and distressing measures, which our government adopted; let us enquire what they asked, and see what they have gained.

Before the British orders of council, all friendship was at an end between our government and that of Great-Britain, at least on the part of the former. Our merchants were appalled; they knew not what to expect; their enterprise was checked and the circle of commercial transactions completely broken—Our government set out to resist the principles of British maratime law, with respect to the colonial trade—and they set out to maintain that the American flag should protect all who sailed under it. It was with these views we first began that system of hostility, which ended in all the miseries of a fifteen months embargo. It is true some other difficulties supervened;—and what were they? What is their history? The Chesapeake was attacked and we now receive that atonement which we might have received immediately—In fact the essential part of the atonement was voluntarily made at the time. The king disavowed the act, and the aggressor was punished.

The orders of council supervened—and what is the result? After two years bickering and self punition, we are now bound by the most solemn obligations of faith and honor to take that ground which should have been taken, when the Milan decree was published—We are now pledged to do what we then ought to have done from a regard to our national rights and honor.—This pledge has been given without the least concession of any point which was in controversy between Great-Britain and our government. There was a point of honor between them and France, and with us they had never asserted any condition on which they would repeal their orders, for they uniformly professed and maintained, that these orders were adopted with respect to their enemy alone, and a large portion of their statesmen always maintained, that in point of true policy, as it respected their own interest these orders were injudicious. Here then unless we are positively contending for France, though we have acquired an advantage by the rescinding of the orders, we have gained no victory. The British were not pledged to their orders as it respected us.

With respect to the atonement for the Chesapeake alone, they have yielded a point in punctilio, in some measure—not altogether; for their ships of war are no longer exclusively interdicted, which was a consideration that labored. Say however, that in this affair of punctilio, we have kept our ground, and have now gotten the reparation we might have had before, on our own terms—we ask the advocates of the Jefferson policy—we ask those who have witnessed the sufferings of this country, for fifteen months past, whether the advantage of having atonement made before the interdiction of British vessels was removed, is sufficient to justify the monstrous sacrifices which we have sustained, in maintaining that ground.

This we repeat and maintain is the only consolation, our only boon for all the calamities we have experienced, the only step we have advanced by our mighty struggle.

For by becoming now pledged to resist the decrees of France, we must do what would have prevented the orders of council. Great Britain stands just where she did before her orders were issued, and has gained of us a solemn assurance that we will maintain our neutrality against France.

But to return to the first causes of that hostile attitude which we assumed toward England; our boasted weapons are laid aside—our intercourse with that nation is restored, and the laws which respect colonial trade, and the right of impressing British subjects from American merchantmen, remains just as they were. For this Jefferson waged his war of commercial restrictions, and Mr. Madison has very wisely rejected his plan. We are happy to find that he means to rely on amicable negotiation, and have not the least doubt, that if no more be required than the established principles of law, equity and reason will justify, we shall soon have the satisfaction of seeing, and the advantage of enjoying, a perfectly good understanding.

*From the Freeman's Journal.*

## GRANADA.

The following most romantic and delightful description of the city of Granada, in Spain, is extracted from a scarce, curious, eccentric, and (we suspect) in some measure fabulous work, entitled, *Las Guerras Civiles*, or the Civil Wars of Granada, originally written in Arabic, by Abenhamin, a Moorish author.

The illustrious and renowned city of Granada was founded by a very fair lady, the daughter or niece of king Hispan; it was originally built in a delightful spacious plain, at the foot of the Sierra Elvira, near the village of Albolote (in Arabic, Albolut) about two leagues from its present situation, receiving the name of Iliberia from the infanta its foundress.

After a few years the inhabitants, not being altogether pleased with the spot, removed to the neighborhood of the Sierra Niervada (the *Snowy Mountain*) and built the present city between the two rivers Genil and Darro, formed by the melting of the snow on the mountain. In the sands of the Darro is found gold, and in the Genil silver (as the Moorish author relates) and this is no fable, as Gines Berez adds that he has repeatedly seen both gold and silver collected out of these rivers.* In this latter situation was this famous city re-founded upon upon three hills, as it appears at the present day; and upon each of these hills a castle was erected; the first called the Red Tower, fronting the Genil and the Vega, or the plain (a plain twenty-four miles in length, and twelve in breadth, watered by two small streams, the Veito and the Monachil, extending from the skirts of the Sierra Nevada to the fountain of Pines, and onward to a great wood, called the wood of Rome) and the quarter of the city immediately round the Red Tower, which is extremely populous, is called Antequerela. The second castle, or fortress, stands upon an adjoining hill, rather higher than the former, and is called the Alhambra; this being a place of considerable strength, was chosen for the residence of the kings of Granada. The other castle, or fort, stands upon a third hill, named the Albaycin, where also the town is very full of inhabitants. Between the Albaycin and the Alhambra flows the Darro, whose banks are beautifully adorned with trees.

This city was not, like the former, called Iliberia, but Granada, from the circumstance of a very beautiful damsel named Gransta, being found in a cave near the Darro, and from whom, by the corruption of a letter, the city took its new appellation. Others, *with equal probability*, suppose that the vast number of houses lying close together, like the kernels of a pomegranate, gave origin to the name.

*The description of the surrounding country is no less romantic.*

The morning of the second day had no sooner begun to dawn, than the knights prepared to advance to Granada; and putting on the Turkish garments they had provided over their armor, they mounted their fiery steeds, and entered the beautiful campaign of the Vega, and rode gently onward towards the city, admiring on all sides the beautiful views, the diversity of the streams meandering through their varied courses, the gardens, vineyards, and orchards, full of trees, and bending with the choicest of fruits to the ground, which made the country appear to them like an earthly paradise; and let not the reader marvel at the beauties of nature which presented themselves to the cavaliers, for no bed of carnations, or of the sweetest scented herbs, was ever more highly cultivated than every spot of ground, whether it was situated far off or near the city, or whether it was hill or valley, by the Moors, and which is at this time a barren waste. The soil then produced abundance beyond conception, and its fertility may in some measure be conceived, when it is considered, that the year before Granada was lost, it contained one hundred and eighty thousand men capable of bearing arms, besides a great number of old men, women, and children.

NOTE.

* *The Spanish government now prohibits any one, under severe penalties, from searching these rivers.*

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

### *SHIPWRECK, &c.*

We stated in a former paper, that the ship Monticello, from Lima, fell in with the wreck of a vessel at sea, on which was found a man, the last of the crew, who had preserved a precarious existence for a number of days by feeding upon the bodies of his comrades.

This statement, in the first instance, was considered too extravagant to be true; but it is now known to be a fact. It was also said that the crew cast lots, which of them should die, to sustain the lives of the remainder; but this is not confirmed by the narrative of the survivor. He admits, however, that where any of his comrades died from hunger or thirst, he was driven to the necessity of existing upon their remains.

When the captain of the Monticello took this wretched man on board his ship, he gave him a change of clothes and linnen, and would not suffer him to take much sustenance at one time. The first nutriment he gave him was two cups of coffee and a small piece of toast, and by adhering to this system, in the course of a few days the man was quite restored to health. He proved a most excellent sailor, and was a great acquisition. But is is a curious fact, that not one of the crew of the Monticello would, for a length of time, associate with him on account of the diet he had fed upon: hoping to cure them of their prejudice, the captain kindly invited the unfortunate seaman to his table; but this had not the desired effect; on the contrary, those persons who usually messed with the captain deserted his table. Time, however, and the general good conduct of the man, restored him to the society of his shipmates. In relating to them his sufferings on board the wreck, he abstained, as much as possible, from mentioning the manner of his subsistence; but the crew themselves had witnessed his food hung up in the shrouds, at the time he was taken from the wreck.

Particulars given by the wrecked marine are these; his name is Thomas Moorhead, a native of the county of Durham; he served his time to the seas in the coal trade; the ship in which he was wrecked was the Acorn, captain M'Leod, of Stockton, to which they were bound, from America, when, on the 30th Oct. a severe gale of wind came on, in which the ship made a great deal of water, and filled and overset in lat. 51, long. 48, by which misfortune the carpenter and a black man were drowned. In about ten minutes the sea carried away the mainmast and she righted again. At this period the sea made a clear passage over the ship, but she could not well sink, being laden with timber. The master, Andrew Brass, and John Simpson, a boy, were washed overboard, but at day light the master was washed on board again having been for some hours clinging to the pieces of the wreck. All hands next proceeded to the foretop, and in 5 hours time two more of the crew died in consequence of the inclemency of the weather. Soon after the timber man, Francis Bradley, Chris'r Baley & Tho's Bales, boys, nearly the whole of the remainder of the hands, were frost bitten. In this deplorable situation they all remained in the top four days, when not a fragment of the cabin was to be seen. Every thing was washed out of the cabin windows, except three pieces of meat, which were found in the stern sheets. The ship's rudder parted on the 12th of November. Thomas Charlton, and the boy Charles English, died on the 23d—the master prolonged a miserable existence to the 12th Dec. on which day he died. Wm. Pearson fell a victim to thirst. All the water casks were swept off the deck when the vessel unset on the 31st; the little moisture they procured was from the rain that fell, and which they caught in their hats, &c. in the foretop. The Monticello fell in with the wreck of the Acorn, in lat. 41, long. 25, when the captain humanely sent a long boat for Moorhead. He was taken out of the top where he had been *fifty one days*, and towards the latter end expecting to share the unhappy fate of his companions.

## BY THE LAST MAIL.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 15.

### *Latest from England.*

Yesterday arrived here the brig Levant, captain Formant, in 45 days from London, with dry goods to Hector Kennedy. The British February packet arrived at Gravesend from New York the day the Levant sailed. On the 2d May, the Levant spoke the British ship Harriott and Matilda, 53 days from Bristol bound to New York in distress, under jury foretopmast, no maintopsail yard, topgallantsail set for mizentopsail, had lost all his boats, but was not in want of provisions. The Levant fell in with a great quantity of ice upon the Banks.

The editors of the Freeman's Journal have received files of the Globe, the Courier, the Observer, and the Day, to 24th of March, inclusive. Their contents, however, have been generally anticipated by former arrivals. One article in the Globe, however, is deserving of consideration. Palafox, it seems, did not die seven days before the surrender of Saragossa, as stated in former arrivals. The Globe contains extracts from Paris to March 11, which, after mentioning the surrender of Saragossa, says, "*the life of Palafox is despaired of!*" The report of his death then, was not true, it is even possible he is yet living.

The ships Native and Polly were to sail for Philadelphia, in ten days after the Levant.

LONDON, *March* 24.

A gentleman who arrived from the continent on Tuesday last, states, that France had declared war against Austria, and that the declaration was published at Paris on the 17th inst.

At Dresden (Saxony) measures have been taken to protect the town from attack, which were become the more necessary, as a great quantity of Austrian cavalry was cantoned near the Saxon frontier, and the archduke Charles was arrived at Prague. The garrison of this city has already marched, and it is said that a powerful Austrian army is already collected at Egra.

According to intelligence from the Maine of the 3d of March, Russia is laboring to compose the differences between the two powers.

Letters from the south of France, received at Frankfort the 7th of March, state, that the communication with Spain by way

of Perpignan through Catalonia, is not altogether free. The French have strong garrisons in Rosas and Figueras; but in the neighborhood of Gerona, and beyond, there are still numerous bands of insurgents, who indeed are dispersed as soon as regular troops approach, but as soon as these retire, they appear again and render the plains insecure. At Perpignan an army of reserve has been formed, probably designed to besiege Gerona, while St. Cyr has advanced towards Arragon, in order to unite with the French marshals. In Barcelona also a strong garrison is left behind.

[*Delf Courant, 16th March.*

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PARIS, *March* 10.

According to intelligence from Saragossa the life of Palafox is despaired of. The people hold him in such abhorrence, that it has been found necessary to have a guard at the door to prevent his being stoned. Before the square gibbets were raised to hang every one who spoke of surrendering. The executioner who carried these sentences consisted of six monks. Two of Palafox, Basilis and Counsello, publicly shot. The inhabitants of Saragossa have been thereby manifested the greatest fortitude, have delivered themselves delivered from their sufferings. There have been found 90,000 pieces of muskets of Saragossa more than 200 pieces of war of English manufactory, and prisoners divided in garrison. Fifteen thousand prisoners of the garrison have been sent under the escort of Suchet, to Morlot, by way of Pamplona, towards Bayonne. Gen. O'Neile is dead. The duke of Treviso is gone against him.

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*May* 10.

The British brig Friends, Metcalf, arrived at Jamaica, on the 3d of April, from Philadelphia—she was the first vessel that carried out news of the partial raising of the embargo.

Yesterday arrived brig Clio, Renegan, 16 days from St. Jago de Cuba, he brought with him 45 passengers, chiefly women and children, being part of the French inhabitants ordered off by the Spaniards; 2000 of which had sailed for the Mississippi in vessels hired for that purpose.

He informs that business was dull owing to the great emigration of the French that flour was selling at ten dollars clear of duty. Capt. R. has handed us the following list of vessels at that port: Brigs Hawk, Fraley, of Philadelphia; Charlotte, Watson, of do. uncertain; Atlantic, Donaldson, of do. to sail in 15 days; Brutus, Michaels, of do. discharging; Sch'rs Favorite, Griffing, of do. to sail in 6 days; Louisa, Wallington, of do. vessel sold;—— Little Mary, Hawkins, do. do.; Milford, Hendy, do. discharging; Mohawk, Cooper, for Norfolk in 2 days; Harriott, Butler, of Norfolk for New Orleans; ship Arctic, Davis, of do. for Charleston, with passengers; schr. Ann Elizabeth, Sheppard, of do; ship Orion, Vicker, of do.; schrs. Nancy White Murphy, Baltimore; Greyhound, Holmes do; Herald, Conklin, do.; Rewastico, Glavary, do.; Colina, ——, do.; Fame, Peterson, do.; brig Thetis, Cartwright, New York; schr. dispatch, Rogers, do.; schr. Patty, Baird, Wilmington, N. Carolina; sloop Phebe, Whilldon, Bridgetown, N. J. brig Mentor, Allen, Providence, R. I. brig Columbia, Stevens, Alexandria; schooner William, Renolds, Charleston; schr. Polly Miner, New London; sch'r Triumph, Torrence, Savannah, sold; sch'r Freeman, Sparrow, Newbern; brig Mary, Rowell, Newburyport; brig Success, Phippen, Salem; ship Favorite, Ross, N. York; ship Two Brothers, Morris, of Philadelphia, not discharged, uncertain; sch'r William and Henry, Torrens, Newbern; schr. Favorite, Anderson, of Philadelphia, discharging; schr. Ann Maria, Tinker, Newbern; ship New York, Greenhill, New York; sch'r Swift, Watts, Baltimore; ship Fame, Benthall, Norfolk; schr. U. States, Burgess, Penobscot, and schr. Regulator, M'Connell of Philadelphia, just arrived.

Same day arrived, brig Superior, Hays, who informs, the day before he sailed, two large vessels, with dry goods, arrived there from London, but finding the duties lately laid so high, they were debating whether they would land their cargoes, or proceed to another market. He also informs, the Minerva, (mentioned in our last) had ran ashore on one of the keys and was obliged to put into Nassau to refit, from whence he brought part of the materials and some of the people of a vessel cast away at Abacoa, where two other American vessels were also wrecked, but captain H. does not recollect the names of them. On the 8th instant, in lat. 35, off Cape Hatteras, he spoke the brig South Carolina, Green, from this port for Charleston, all well.

Same day arrived, sloops Two Friends, captain Armstrong, from St. Bartholomews, which he left the 28th ult. on which day he met and spoke brig Jane, Linch, going into St. Bartholomews, who said he was from another island, and meant to sail next day for St. Eustatia, but could not learn what port he belonged to. He left there brig Polly and Betsy, Selby, of this port to sail in 5 or 6 days for Havanna.

—

By capt. Hay of the brig Superior, we have received Havanna papers to the 1st inst. They are filled with accounts (very vague and contradictory) from old Spain. We translated the two following articles in order to evince to our readers, the tenor of their contents. In the Havanna Aurora of the 29th ult. there appears to be a long address of the junta of Cadiz to the inhabitants of that city. If it possesses sufficient interest we shall give a translation of it in a subsequent number. It does not appear, that accounts from Spain received at the Havanna, come down even to the date of the surrender of Saragossa as they speak very confidently of the advantages gained by the patriots in that city, and even of the entrance into it of gen. Doyle.

—

[TRANSLATED.]

*Postcript to the Havanna Messenger, of the 27th April.*

"The Spanish schr. Union has just arrived in this port from the Canaries, from whence she sailed the 23d ult. By him we have received a paper of the 9th ult. from which we extract the following intelligence:—

"On the 6th inst. arrived here the schr. Galjo, capt. Francisco Sla from Corunna and Gijon, in 13 days passage. By her advices received by this arrival, we learn that Gen. Reding had taken Barcelona and Monjuy by storm: that the French entered Corunna on the 18th Jan. and Ferrol on the 20th: that by an attempt to force a counterrevolution for the north, an insurrection was excited, one half the French garrison was killed, and the other half made prisoners of war: that in Asturias, there were 30,000 Spaniards under arms, who were endeavoring to cut off the retreat of the French who were in Galicia. Claros, have made incursions into the Catalan territories of France.

—

*Santa Cruz, (Tenn.) March* 16.

We have received a letter from Cadiz, dated February 28, from a person who hitherto has written in rather a gloomy style. It says, "our situation for some weeks past has been rather critical in consequence of the dispersion of our armies and the re-embarkation of the English; but affairs have now assumed a very favorable aspect, the French having been repulsed with great loss in various attacks on Saragossa. In Catalonia they have been defeated in several actions by general Reding. The army of Estremadura and La Mancha, under Cuesta, is daily augmenting. Romana has an army of 60,000 Spaniards, Portuguese and English. A further reinforcement of 25 or 30,000 is expected from England.

Bonaparte left Spain the 17th Jan. He has lost, by the lowest calculation, from the month of May, more than 100,000 men; and altho' he may still have a greater number in Spain, they cannot exceed 140 thousand. If Austria, as is very probable, has declared war against him, he can send no further reinforcements this way. We may therefore consider it as certain, that he will NEVER CONQUER SPAIN; through the whole of which there is a general fermentation directed towards the expulsion of the enemy." We have received several other letters to the same effect.


## Partnership dissolved.

THE co partnership of *Bonsal* and *Ricketts*, is dissolved by mutual consent.

J. BONSAL is authorised to settle the affairs of the late concern, and will attend at the house of B. Ricketts for that purpose.

John Bonsal,
Benjamin Ricketts.

May 3—(4) 2aw2w

## Advertisement.

WHEREAS the county court of Prince-William hath made an order that the estate of *Henry D. Hooe*, deceased, shall be settled on the first Monday in July next: this is therefore to give notice to all persons having claim or claims against the said estate, that they must bring them in on or before the above mentioned day, and get them allowed by the court, and receive their part of the said estate, in equal ratio, agreeable to the said order.

William Shaw, D. S.
For Charles Ewell, late Sheriff of Prince William County.

April 1.—(May 8.) 1aw3w



# Alexandria Daily Gazette.

*THURSDAY*, MAY 18.


During the year ending on the 25th Dec. last, were imported into the port of New-York,

11602 hhds. 586 tierces, 6273 bbls. Sugar.
20701 boxes, 801 bbls. 10708 bags Havanna do.
42 hhds. Jamaica Spirits.
8599 punchs. Windward-Island Rum.
702 pipes Brandy.
339 pipes Gin.
718 hhds, 699 tierces, 2536 bbls.
34810 bags Coffee.
3 tierces, 20 bbls. and 513 bags Pimento.
937 pipes, 717 hhds. 7904 qr. casks Wine.
10350 hhds. Molasses.
34137 bales Cotton.
2141 hhds. Tobacco, and
4507 tierces Rice.

—

SINGULAR OCCURRENCE.

[*From the Baptist Magazine.*]

THE DOVE.

The following extraordinary circumstance respecting the conduct of a *Dove*, may be relied on as a fact. It took place on the first Lord's day in August last, in the Baptist meeting house in Pawlet, in the state of Vermont, in the time of public service; consequently several hundred people were witnesses of this singular event.

"The Rev. Mr. Beal, pastor of the Baptist Church was called upon in the intermission to baptize. He preached to the people that day from Pslam xcii. 1, 2, and in illustrating his subject he took occasion to bring into view the descent of the Holy Ghost, in bodily shape like a dove, on the head of our glorious Redeemer, at his baptism. Before he had done with the subject, a dove flew in at the door of the meeting house, and lit upon the cornice over the pulpit, and soon hovered down and lit upon the top of the speaker's head: from thence it went down on to his right shoulder. At length it walked out upon his left arm, (that being at the time extended) from which it hovered down, and sat upon the Bible before him. After sitting on the Bible for some time, it spread its wings and flew out at one of the gallery windows.

"It was judged that the time that this innocent bird stayed upon, and about the preacher, was half an hour. It did not appear to break, but rather to help his ideas in preaching. It had also, as was thought, a most solemnizing effect on his mind, &c. It has occasioned, the whole assembly (says the writer from whom this extract is taken) much talk in this vicinity. But the *end* God had in this providential occurrence is yet kept a secret."

We have thus simply narrated the above fact, and leave the reader to make his own comments upon it.

—

*A song—from the original Irish.*

How majestic thy neck, & enchantingly fair
How softly resplendent the hue
Of thy long golden locks that enamor the air,
And the heart of fond gazers subdue.

Wherever thou art, blooming branch of delight!
All beauty beside disappears—
Like pearls set on coral thy teeth are as white,
And thy look like a May morning cheers.

Benevolence sits on thy brow, 'tis her throne,
Thy bosom is pity's pure shrine—
A thousand fond youths in despondency groan,
That have gaz'd on thy features divine.

Yet why should I fear benedictions to pour,
(Notwithstanding my fate it should be,
To encrease that unfortunate number once more)
O sweet NANCY COOPER! on thee?

—

THE LADIES FASHIONABLE MODE OF SHOPPING.

Here comes Miss Lighthead and her tasty sister!
Jack, off the counter, wait upon the ladies;
Show 'em what they call for, tell the price of each piece!
Do your best to please 'em.

'Have you any cambrics, that are yard and half wide?
What's the price of that 'tape striped dimity?'
Three and six-pence, Madam—'let me see a better—
Give me a pattern.

Have you any stockings, very nice, with lac'd clocks?
What are these a pair, Sir?—'Madam they are eight shillings'—
'I'm sure I saw much better, for only six, at Draper's,
They will not answer.
I'll look, Sir, at that Lustring—is eight and six the lowest?
I'll give you seven shillings'—'That's less than what it cost, Ma'am.'
'Ill give you seven and six-pence'—Madam you may take it.'
'I'll call again, Sir.'

—

HOME.

Cling to thy Home; if there the meanest shed
Yield thee a hearth, and shelter for thine head,
And some poor spot, with vegetables stor'd,
Be all that pride allots thee for thy board;
Unsavory bread, and herbs that scattered grow
Wild on the river's brink, or mountain's brow;
Yet ev'n this cheerless mansion shall provide
More heart's repose than all the world beside!

—

TRUE FELICITY.

A person once observing to an ancient Greek philosopher, that it was a great happines to *have* what we *desire*—the sage replied, 'but is it not a much greater happiness to *desire nothing* but what we *have*?"

—

SCRAP.

Obstinate people are never so much so, as when they know they are in the wrong.

—

SHIP NEWS.

*Port of Alexandria.*

ARRIVED,

Schooner Happy Return, Hand, George-Town—to load for Philadelphia.

Schooner Dolphin, Dorsey, Richmond—Coal—to Thomas White.

CLEARED.

Sloop Olive Branch, Clements, Baltimore—by the Master.

Sloop Lively, Smith, Providence—do.

Schooner Union, Woodward, Boston—Lawrason and Fowle and others.

Schooner Sea-Flower, Todd, New-Orleans—do.

Sloop Lydia, Patten, Providence—Master.

Ship Hero, Cole, Gottenburg—Daniel M'Lean.

Brig Mercury, Dye, Cumana—Jonah Thompson and Son and Cuthbert Powell.

Ship Alpheus, Sesson, Gottenburg—J. G. Ladd.

Brig Sally Eliza, Bell, Cumana—Joseph Riddle.

—

IN COMMON COUNCIL,
MAY 10, 1809.

ORDERED, That Abraham Faw, William S. Moore, and Joseph Smith, be commissioners to hold an election on Monday, the 22d instant, at John Hodgkin's tavern, to elect a member of the Common Council for the third ward, in place of Adam Lynn, resigned.

ADAM LYNN, c. c.


## Circulating Library.

A variety of BOOKS have been added to the former collection, among which are some of the latest productions.

NOVELS, &c.—Lovers of La Vendee; Wild Irish Boy; Wife and Mistress; Traditions; Romantic Tales; Lady M'Clairn; Lawyer; Idalia; Henry; Fatal Revenge; Foundling of Belgrade; Female Quixotism; Exile of Erin; Cicely; Corinna; Adeline Discarded Son, &c.

American Register; Literary and European Magazines; Plays, 16 vols. &c. &c.

*** A new CATALOGUE justpublished and may be had at the Library.

C. A. Shutz.

May 3t*

## Land for Sale.

FOR SALE, in the county of Prince-William, near the Bull Run Mountain, a TRACT of LAND, containing about 470 acres. This tract possesses every desirable advantage, both as to its situation which is in the centre of an agreeable and healthy neighborhood, and its qualities which are peculiarly adapted to the production of wheat, grass, &c.

The terms of sale are—one fourth of the purchase money in hand, and a considerable accommodation for the balance.

Any person wishing to purchase will be shewn the land by Mr. *Richard B. Alexander*, living near it, or the subscriber living in Fauquier county.

Matthew W. Brooke.

May 5. eo6t*

☞ Printing in its various branches executed with accuracy and dispatch.

## Joseph H. Mandeville,

*Corner of King and Union-streets,*

HAS FOR SALE,

2000 baskets coarse and fine Salt, by the bushel and in sacks.
50 barrels Whiskey.
1000 wt. Rhode Island Cheese.
Goshen do. in casks.
5000 wt. best green Coffee, in bags.
1000 do. white do.
French Brandy.
Jamaica, Antigua, Windward Island, and New England Rum.
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, and Hyson Skin Teas, *of the latest importations.*
Sugar, best Muscovado, in hogsheads and barrels.
Do inferior qualities, in do.
Molasses, in hogsheads
Clover Seed, warranted fresh.
Cotton, in bales and by retail.
Candles, mould and dipped.
Loaf and Lump Sugar.
Spanish Cigars, Hamilton's and Garret's Snuff, in bottles, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Pepper, Allspice, Chewing Tobacco, Madder, Copperas, Soal Leather, Bed Cords, Leading Lines, &s. &c.

*ALSO,*

Best Superfine Flour, for private families, a few barrels Corn, and some Seed Oats, Plaister of Paris, &c.

April 17. d

## Doctor I. J. Comyn,

*A professional* DENTIST—*of Baltimore,*

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the LADEIS and GENTLEMEN of Alexandria, that he intends to practice in this place for a few days, in all the various branches of his profession. No genteel person of either sex, can give or receive pleasure or comfort, by teeth coated with tart or decayed gums, or fœted breath, His method of cleaning th teeth will be found both easy and efficacious, as hundreds can attest in Baltimore and elsewhere. Without giving pain, or hurting the enamel, he removes the tartar, &c. when the teeth will assume a beautiful appearance the gums adhering to the teeth; but if the state of the gums require it, doctor C. will give to the person an antiscorbutic lotion of chemical preparation, which gained the applause of hundreds both in Europe and America.—It is pleasant, innocent, and effectual, in smoothing and whitening the teeth and curing the gums, rendering them red and firm, preventing the decay of the teeth and sweetening the breath. Doct. C. fits artificial teeth from one to an entire set, with such nicety, as to answer the useful purposes of nature, and of so natural an appearance that it is impossible to distinguish them from real ones. Dr. C. flatters himself from his being regularly bred to the practice of physick, as well as to the Dentist Business, and his long experience on the continent of Europe (France and Spain) to give to all those who favour him with their commands, every possible satisfaction.

May 13. d.

*N. B.* Doctor C. will wait on any lady or gentleman at their respective houses, or may be consulted at the City Tavern.

## District of Columbia, to wit.

WHEREAS JOHN C. SETON hath, by his petition in writing, applied to the honorable Nicholas Fitzhugh, one of the assistant judges of the circuit court of the District of Columbia, to be admitted to the benefit of the act of Congress, for the relief of insolvent debtors within the district aforesaid, and has stated therein that he is in actual confinement in the jail bounds of Alexandria county, at the suit of John Thompson and being unable to discharge the said claim, with others against him, has offered to deliver up to the use of his creditors, all his property, real, personal and mixed—*Notice is therefore given,* to the creditors of the said John C. Seton that on SATURDAY, the 20th instant, between the hours of nine and 3 o'clock of the same day, at the court-house in Alexandria, the oath of an insolvent debtor will be administered to the said John C. Seton, and a trustee appointed agreeably to the said act of congress, unless cause be then and there shewn to the contrary.

By order of the honorable Nicholas Fitzhugh one of the assistant judges of the circuit court of the District of Columbia, this 16th day of May, 1809.

G. Deneale, C. C.

May 16 3t

## TO RENT,

*The Washington Tavern, in Alexandria.*

I WISH TO RENT for a term of years, the above mentioned TAVERN, with the out-houses thereunto belonging. It is situated on King-street, the most central and public part of Alexandria. The buildings are commodious and good, and the stand excelled by none in the place. A further description of this property is deemed unnecessary, as it is very generally known, having been occupied as a public house for upwards of twelve years.

Possession may be had the 15th July next.

John Dundas.

May 8 d6t eo

## John Gardner Ladd,

*Has for sale, at his Warehouse, Princes-street Wharf—*

Muscovado and Loaf Sugars in hogsheads and barrels.
Molasses, West-India, and New-England Rum in do.
Holland's Gin and French Brandy in pipes.
Port, Sherry, and Malaga Wines.
Coffee, Rice, and Cotton Wool.
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-shulan, and Hyson-skin Teas, in whole, half, andquarter chests.
1 case black Persians.
2 barrels Caroline Indigo.
20 crates Liverpool cream-colored & blue-edged Ware assorted.
Best Black Pepper in Bags.
Spermaceti Mould, and Mould and Dipt Tallow Candles in boxes.
Brown Soap in boxes—Cod-fish in do.
Beef, Pork, Salmon, Shad and Herrings in barrels.
Tanners Oil, Spanish Hides, a quantity f Soal Leather, Mens', Womens' and Childrens' Shoes of various descriptions, a few packages of White Rolls and German Checks, Russia Sheetings and Diapers, Russia and Ravens Duck, India Cotton of different kinds, Nankeens, 150 pieces coarse Irish Linens, Writing and wrapping Paper, 500 bushels coarse Salt, Cordage. Flax, Glue, a quantity of Vinegar. 200 tons Plaister Paris, and 20 tons Russian Hemp, &c. &c.

January

## USEFUL PROPERTIES OF *YARWOOD'S* Patent Washing Machine.

THIS highly useful Machine is found by experience to excel any hitherto in use. It will wash as many cloaths (by the assistance of one person) in an hour as can be washed in a whole day, without the possibility of injuring, fretting or tearing the most delicate article, and with less than half the quantity of soap. It occupies very little more space than the common wash-tub, and with the least care will not create any slop or wet—the construction is very simple and attended with little expence. A further description of its qualities is now deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed none will purchase without examining it.

We the subscribers do hereby certify that we have found, on trial, the above named Machine to answer fully the above description. Given under our hands this 5th day of May, A. D. 1809.

John Sellers,
John Markland,
Elizabeth Lomax,
Susan Sellers,
Samuel Hatterslay.
Eleanor Busel,
Sarah Drown,
Mary Higdon,
John Drown.

☞ I have examied the above Machine, seen it in operation, and believe it to answer the description.

J. Swift.

May 5.

☞ Any person wishing to purchase one or more rights in the above Machine, can be supplied by applying to

Wm. C. Newton.

*Prince street, Alexandria.*

May 6. 3m

N. B. All persons are cautioned against making or using the above Machine without a certificate from me.

W. C. NEWTON.

## Mahogany for Sale.

JUST RECEIVED,

*About 10,000 ft. 1st qlty. hard wood,*

AND will be sold low for cash, either in planks or logs. Apply to

Benjamin Adamson,

WHO CARRIES ON THE

*CABINET MAKING BUSINESS,*

In all its branches—and executes work on the lowest terms and at the shortest notice.

May 8 eo6t*

## FOR RENT,

THE DWELLING HOUSE of the late Colonel Hooe, on Water-street.—It is spacious and convenient, and has all necessary outhouses, with a very excellent garden attached to it.

J. H. Hooe,
John Muncaster,
Executors.

March 25. eotf

## SEINE ROPE.

THE subscriber manufactures and has for sale, at his house on Washington-street, opposite *Jacob Hoffman's* sugar refinery, Seine and Hauling Ropes, of all sizes; Seine & Sewing Twine; Shad & Herring Twine; Sacking and Bed Cords, Plough Lines & Traces. *Also,* Tarred Rope and other Cords.

Joseph Harper.

February 2.

## Washington Bridge Company.

*NOTICE is hereby given,* to the Proprietors of Sixteen Shares of the Capital Stock of the said Company, upon which the Second Instalment of *Ten Dollars* a share remains unpaid, which shares are numbered 461 462 463 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1992 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000, and to the Proprietors of 85 Shares, upon which the 3d instalment of $10 a share remains unpaid, numbered 364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 461 462 463 474 475 476 477 478 479, 480 481 482 483 484 485 486 487 488 489 490 491 492 493 579 580 581 582 583 584 585 586 587 588 639 640 641, 642, 643, 1050, 1069, 1070, 1339, 1340, 1468, 1534, 1535, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1992, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, that unless the respective instalments of ten dollars on each share, be paid to the Treasurer, on or before the first day of June next, the President and Directors will proceed on that day, to forfeit for the benefit of the Company, the said shares, in conformity with the provisions of "An act authorising the erection of a bridge over the river Potomac within the district of Columbia."

*Notice is also given,* to Delinquents of the Fourth Instalment, that unless they make payment immediately on their shares, the Directors will advertise them for forfeiture.

*By order of the Directors,*

DANIEL CARROLL, of Dud.
*President.*

April 26—27 eot1J

## *One Hundred Dollars Reward.*

RAN AWAY, from the subscribers, two Slaves, named BILLY and NELLY.—Billy is a mulatto man, and sometimes calls himself WILLIAM JORDAN AUGUSTUS—his color nearly as light and approaches that of a white man, his hair is straight and he generally wears it platted and turned up behind with a comb—his visage is remarkably thin and his cheek bones high—he has been bro't up in the house and is a very good dining-room servant, is about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, very straight built, his constitution is not very strong and he is subject to indisposition—he is about 30 years of age.

NELLY is tall and rather inclined towards corpulency, a tawney color and about forty-five years of age.

They went off together as man and wife, but it is very probable Billy will attempt to pass as a white man and will endeavor to sell Nelly as his slave.

The above reward will be paid for the apprehension and securing of the said Slaves, if taken up on the north side of the river Potomac, and information given thereof to their respective proprietors. A reasonable reward will be given if taken within the state of Virginia, and reasonable charges will be paid if brought home.

George Carter,
Oatlands, near Leesburg, Virginia.
A. Long,
County of Culpepper, Viginia.

April 19. eo

## Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING and FAIRFAX STREETS,
*ALEXANDRIA:*

Has received a considerable addition to his Stock,

*AND OFFERS FOR SALE,*

20 hogsheads, } 1st and 2d quality
20 barrels } *Muscovado Sugars.*
7000 lb. Green Coffee
3 1-2 tons British Patent Shot, assorted BB to No. 9.
10 bales Cotton.
10 casks first quality Goshen Cheese.
40 boxes Mould Candles.
15 bags clean heavy Pepper.
50 lb. Nutmegs.
casks London refined Saltpetre.
5 ditto Irish Glue.

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Padre Souchong Teas in quarter chests, boxes and cannisters—most of which are equal in quality to any ever imported.

Madeira, Port, Marsala, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, and Malaga Wines.

A few cases Medoc Claret.

Jamaica, Windward-Island, and Northern Rum.

Cognac, Bordeaux and Pech Brandy.

Holland and Country Gin.

Irish and Country Whiskey.

Six hogsheads Cherry Bounce.

Retailing Molasses, Havanna Honey.

Wine and Cider Vinegar.

Best Florence Oil in bottles and flasks.

Loaf and Lump Sugars, Chocolate, Rice Pearl & Common Barley, Basket Salt, Starch Fig Blue, Indigo, Mace, Cloves, Cassia, Pimento, Race and Ground Ginger, Cayenne Pepper, Capers, Mustard, Raisins, Almonds, Currants, Madder, Allum, Copperas, Roll Brimstone, Chalk, British and Brandywine Gunpowder, Spanish Segars, Cavendish and Small Twist Chewing Tobacco, Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's Snuff, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Playing Cards, Bed Cords, Sailing Lines, &c. &c.

October 18.

## JUST RECEIVED,

FOR SALE ONLY BY

*James Kennedy, jen.*

BOOKSELLER, KING-STREET,

The following highly valuable MEDICINE

*Price 5 dollars per bottle.*

### DR. JEBB'S *NATURE'S RESTORATIVE,*

A BALSAMIC CORDIAL.

THIS cordial, so justly celebrated throughout Great Britain and the continent of Europe, for its superior efficacy in the cure of all disorders excited by nervous irritability, as well as in complaints of complete debility, whether arising from irregularities of living, long continued residence in warm climates, intemperate pursuits of excessive pleasures, or that destructive habit of inconsiderate youth which brings on so prematurely the infirmities of old age.

In removing pulmonary affections, asthmas, and all disorders of the lungs, it is the most powerful remedy ever yet found, and the relief it has afforded even in the last stage of consumptions, is without a parallel; with regard to its efficacy in this baneful, and unfortunately the prevailing disorder in this country (consumption) its superiority is such as to have supplanted every other medicine.

Those who in advanced life feel the consequences of youthful excess, will find themselves restored to health and strength, and all those melancholy symptoms removed, which are the general effects of such causes.

In short, animated by the uniform success this invaluable cordial has experienced in Europe, the thousands it has renovated, when bending under the pressure of nervous, consumptive or hypochondriacal disorders (many attested proofs of which from eminently distinguished persons in this quarter of the globe, are now in the possession of the proprietor here, some few of which are herein published) have determined the introduction of it into this continent, where its efficacies must soon become so prized as to make it considered a beneficent remedy not to be dispensed with by those who are anxious to preserve or acquire their health.

The chief ingredient of this cordial is a plant whose rare and precious salutary virtues were well known to the Arabians during the 8th and 9th centuries, when that people shone conspicuous over all the nations of the world for their learning and skill in eradicating baneful diseases incident to the human frame, renovating infirmity to vigor, and restoring the sickly to sound and rosy health, and which as known at this time by their descendants, and used and experienced as the most sovereign remedy for decayed constitutions, and every species of nervous disorders. This celebrated restorative plant has also been highly estimated for ages past, amongst the most enlightened nations of Greece, and considered by those wise inhabitants as one of the first of their blessings.

This cordial is also rich and fine in flavor, most grateful to the palate, and the most enlivening to the spirits of any yet offered to the public.

*ALSO,*

*Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.*

*(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)*

NOTHING is of more importance than the preservation of health—this common laced remark however is TOO OFTEN FORGOTTEN, whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gleets, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten.—Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious always to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasant effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and ther warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service and will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS of DR. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen so well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq. Mrs. Macubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calton-

Ample certificates and affidavits of the beneficial effects of these medicines may be seen by applying as above.

March 11